

SEPTEMBER 13, 1877.

The California Election.

The California election is only another Republican rebuke to the soft-shell President. The Republicans stayed at home and the Democrats carried the State by a small majority—gaining the Legislature and insuring the election of a Democrat to the Senate instead of a Republican. Let Mr. Hayes hold the reins a little longer and every State in the Union will be Democratic. He has gathered around him and appointed to office all over the country, men that are sore-heads and Democrats, and who have only the ruin of the Republican party at stake.

Next goes Ohio and Pennsylvania.

R. Clay Crawford as German Pasha.

THE excitement for the past week has been over the discovery that R. Clay Crawford, an East Tennessean, is the dashing young Turkish General Osman Pasha.

Crawford is well known in East Tennessee. He was dismissed from the Federal army and was afterwards sentenced to the penitentiary for robbery. He made his escape and went to Mexico and was the leader of a band of thieves. He went from Mexico to Egypt and joined the Khedive's army and was a few months ago transferred to the Sultans army and is now the hero of Plevna. He is a bold daring bad man and is not afraid of the devil himself. He was raised in Hawkins county Tennessee.

Ten Per Cent.

THE repeal of the conventional interest law did not work such wonders at last. Men are not seen rushing around town with cart loads of money to lend at six per cent. like some people said. The fact is money is more plentiful and no easier to get than it was before. And the fact is again the conventional interest law had no more effect in producing the scarcity of money and the hard times, than the war in Turkey had in making the Radical members of the Electoral Commission honest men.—Puls-ki Citizen.

SENATOR INGALLS, of Kansas, who is generally disgusted with the conservative doings of the administration, grew somewhat sarcastic, the other day, at Leavenworth, when he said: "When a repentant rebel is caged as a Cabinet Minister and made chief attraction of a peripatetic menagerie, called on at every railroad station and compelled to speak his little declamation like a naughty pupil by his master, telling the multitude that he has been very wicked, but means to do better, and hopes in time to be a good Yankee, the spectacle is edifying and instructive."

THE next triennial session of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church will be held at Boston, beginning Oct. 3, and continuing about three weeks. Between 350 and 400 delegates will be present, and the House of Bishops will hold their meetings in the chapel of Trinity Church, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in Emanuel Church the opening and closing services will be held in Trinity Church. Among the important topics to come up for consideration are the proposal to change the name "Protestant Episcopal Church" to something else, and methods for simplifying and facilitating missionary work.

JUDGE BRADLEY.

JUSTICE BRADLEY, of the Supreme Court, writes a letter to the Newark Advertiser, in answer to the charges of the New York Sun, noticed in these columns. He pronounces the story about changing his views and about the pressure brought to bear on him by Republican politicians wholly false. Not a single visitor called at his house the evening before the decision, and during the whole sitting of the commission he had no private discussion whatever on the subjects at issue with any Republican. As to the much talked of opinion he says:

The allegation that I read an opinion to Judges Clifford and Field is entirely untrue. I read no opinion to either of them, and have no recollection of expressing any view. If I did, it could only have been suggestively, or in a hypothetical manner, and not intended as a commitment of my final judgment or action. The question was one of grave importance, and to me of much difficulty and embarrassment. I earnestly endeavored to come to a right decision, free from all political or other extraneous considerations. In my private examination of the principal question (about going behind the returns) I wrote and rewrote the arguments and considerations on both sides as they occurred to me, sometimes being inclined to one view of the sub-

ject and sometimes to the other. But, finally, I threw aside these incubations, and, as you have rightly stated, wrote out the short opinion on which I read in Florida case during the sitting of the Commission. This opinion expressed the honest conclusion to which I had arrived, and which, after a full consideration of the whole subject seemed to me the only satisfactory solution of the question, and I may add that the more I have reflected on it since it was right. At all events, it was the result of my own reflections and consideration, without any suggestions from any quarter except the arguments adduced by counsel on the public discussion, and by members of the Commission in its private consultations.

Coal Creek Mines.

A correspondent writing from Coal Creek to the Cincinnati Commercial in reference to the convict labor question says:

"The miners themselves say but little, but the citizens of the upper class express themselves freely, and talk of organizing and sweeping away the evil by force. There are not less than a regiment of ex-soldiers in Anderson county alone, and if trouble is precipitated it will be only ephemeral, for the convicts would be swooped down upon and released in a twinkling, and if the guards possess common sense they would offer no resistance. The fact that more guards than prisoners were brought up in itself an insult to the citizens of Anderson county, but even were General Cheatham himself in command of the escort of thieves he would find himself more heavily overmatched than at Newsburg, South Carolina, in the spring of 1865, when he and General Logan had their rough meeting."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.**Five Men Die from Thirst on the Staked Plains.**

A LETTER from Lieutenant Cooper, at Fort Concho, Texas, who was with the party of soldiers who became lost recently in the Staked Plains, in the north western region and who nearly perished from thirst, recounts all the horrors of the trip. The only intensified thirst and the soldiers suffered symptoms of blind staggers, from which the horses died. The loss on the trip was four men and one citizen died from thirst, twenty-three horses and four mules perished.

The reported fight with the Indians and the massacre of soldiers in the Staked Plains, was a canard.

Arranging a Government for the Mormon Church.

A SALT LAKE special of Sept. 7, says: A meeting of Apostles was held, and David H. Wells and John W. Young, counselors to Brigham, were present to take steps for the future management of the Mormon Church. It was arranged that a quorum of Apostles meet in order to the President, assume control of the Church, Wells and John W. Young acquiescing. The meeting was amicable and arrangements are satisfactory to all present, and doubtless will be so to the Mormons, generally. John Taylor, first of the Apostles, is now virtually the head of the Mormon Church. A committee was appointed to manage the financial affairs until October 6th, when the semi-annual church conference will be held and a trustee in trust elected.

OSMAN PASHA.**Not Bazaine but an Ex-Federal Colonel.**

LOUISVILLE, September 4.—This morning's Courier-Journal publishes the following: We have received the following brief but exceedingly explicit and pointed communication from a source which we have every reason to credit.

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal, Mount Washington, Kentucky, September 2d, 1877: "I see by a cable telegram in the Courier-Journal that Osman Pasha, of the Turkish army, is believed to be General Bazaine. This is a mistake. I happen to know very well who Osman Pasha is, as I have corresponded with him for several years and have received letters from him since he has been given command of a division of the Turkish army. Osman Pasha is an American, and a native of Hawkins county, Tennessee. His name is R. Clay Crawford. He was a Colonel of a regiment of artillery during the late war between the States. He afterwards entered the service of the Liberal Government of Mexico, and was made a General of a division. He created considerable stir by the capture of Bagdad, Mexico, passing his forces over the Rio Grande from the Texas shore. He finally quarrelled with Juarez, the Mexican President, and returned to the United States with a large fortune. He resided for several years at a beautiful country seat on the Delaware, near Philadelphia. His restless disposition caused him to seek excitement, and he entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, was soon after transferred to the service of the Sultan and commanded the Turkish army at Plevna."

L. B. WICKLIFFE.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.**REPORTED CAPTURE OF PLEVNA.**

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Russian army threatening Plevna is about one hundred thousand strong, with 250 guns. Up to Friday night only artillery had been used, and a correspondent reports Plevna as far from being taken as ever.

A special from Vienna to the Times says: "The Russians, who seem to have thought little of any danger which might threaten them from Rustchuk and Rasgrad are, it appears, beginning to take a different view. We hear, from Bucharest, that all reinforcements passing through towards Guirgevo to cross over the bridge at Cynos, The first detachment of the Guards Corps and a division of the Wilna Army Corps have taken that direction."

A Times Ostrog special says that the future movements of the Montenegrin army are uncertain, no definite plan of campaign having been decided upon. Alluding to the last news the Albanian tribes are waiting for the capture of Niesies to rise. It is probable movements in that direction may influence the plan of campaign.

The Times Vienna special says the reports in Belgrade that Germany is urging Serbia to participate in the war are discredited here.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 10.—The Examiner publishes the following dispatch announcing the capture of Plevna by the Russians; St. Petersburg, Sunday night, September 9.—This morning an attack on all sides of Plevna was commenced, and was continued throughout the day. At six o'clock in the evening the town of Plevna was in the hands of the Russians, and the Turks were in full retreat in great disorder. The losses are enormous. Details have not been received.

The Daily News has the following dispatch from Vienna: The 6,000 Turks who were driven from Lovatz are said to be cut off from Osman Pasha's camp by the Russian cavalry. A Russian detachment is marching in great haste toward Spia, which is wholly unprotected. This movement will stop the Turkish reinforcements, while the Roumanians block the road to Widdin.

The Times Bucharest correspondent telegraph as follows: The Czar witnessed the operations on Friday before Plevna. A regiment of chasseurs of the Imperial Guard has already left Bucharest for the scene of action.

The Times Ostrog correspondent shows that the surrender of Niesies was necessitated by the Montenegrins having stormed the positions commanding the citadel, the ammunition of the garrison also failing as evidenced by their feeble reply to the bombardment. The garrison which was originally 400 strong lost 200 during the siege in killed and prisoners.

The Post's Berlin correspondent states that Gen. Kaufman, of Khivan fame, has gone to the Danube to reorganize the Russian commissariat.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 10.—A special to the Guardian from Shumla, dated September 8th, says there was serious fighting on Thursday. The right of the Rasgrad army, under Nebil Pasha, was engaged all day. The losses are many on both sides. The Russians retreated beyond the upper Lom. The Rasgrad army has passed the Lom and now occupies Ablava. In consequence Popko and the whole region between Karasun and Osman Bazar was hurriedly evacuated by the Russians on Friday. They took the direction Biela. The field of battle now lies between Biela and Ablava. There have been heavy rains.

RUSSIAN RETREATING.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Daily News' correspondent with the Army of the Czar, describing the armistice to bury the dead, says: "Russian and Turk fraternized heartily whenever they met during the armistice. They shook hands, changed bread, bartered trinkets for tobacco, and for the first time in the war came together like civilized people. In the evening after the termination of the armistice the Russians evacuated Ablava, finding it useless to attempt to hold on longer with nine battalions against sixty. Late this evening the whole diversion reached Banitzka, where they bivouacked, together with a large number of the Thirty-fifth division, retreating from Gazona and Polomarka." The correspondent on Saturday noon, says: "We broke up camp at Banitzka at sunrise this morning, and marched direct to Biela, in hopes of being able to reach Guirgevo by Biela, the Rustchuk road and Pyrgos Ferry. I rode along the line of fore-posts down the valley of Banitzka Lom to Panzovatz. I found the town deserted except by a few Cossacks, who reported that the Turks had taken the Damogla part of the road and occupied Pyrgos, breaking up the ferry communication. Turning back to Biela, to make the trip by way of Simnitz, I found confirmation of this unwelcome tidings, and also the fact the Czar owitch, who had at Kaprivatz, on the Barretza Lom, whether he had retired from Kapuce when it became impossible to hold Palomarka and Gaborova, was expected at Biela this afternoon."

Saturday. The Army of the Czar owitch will hold the line of the Yantra, near Biela, with the 13th corps. As far as I can learn the 11th corps still holds out its position east of Tirnova. The 12th corps has retreated across the Biela and the Rustchuk road holding Tersteuk and Metchika. The camp at Tersteuk has been fortified within the past few days, and is situated on a hill overlooking the Danube."

REPORTED CAPITULATION OF NIESIES. A Reuter telegram from Vienna says a dispatch received there from Centinje asserts that Niesies has been capitulated.

The Religions of the World.

New York Sun.]

"Will you be kind enough to let us know through the Sun which church has the largest membership in the world? Are there more Catholics than non-Catholics here more than anxious for you to settle a question that we are in dispute about."—B. F. H.

The Buddhist religion is the one most extensively accepted in the world, having, in round numbers, 340,000,000 adherents. There are not more Roman Catholics in the world than people of other religious classes. The total number of Roman Catholics is about 200,000,000, against 83,000,000 of the Greek Church. 1,000,000 Protestants, and 6,500,000 of other Oriental Churches than the Greek. Of the 1,400,000,000 people in the world, about 1,000,000,000 are not Christians, but with the exception of six million Jews, are what are called heathens. It will be observed from this that there is still a great field left for the spread of Christianity.

Affairs in France Becoming Alarming.

THE New York Tribune says: Private letters from Paris report that the situation there is growing as exciting and full of suspense as the third act of a melodrama. Jacques and his confederates are said to congregate about the wine-shops of St. Antoine, and indulge in fierce talk, while Madame Defarge, back of the counter with a flower in her hair, knits hard and sews with darker meaning than in the days of Jones the locksmith. It is reported in these council chambers that the Prince Imperial is to marry the Marshal's daughter as soon as he is seated on the throne, as the price of McMahon's treachery to the Republic. Madame McMahon is also believed to hold all the strings which move the larger puppets, and hence, that plump, well-preserved old lady, who drives comfortably about with a poole in her arms, is doomed by the people to a worse fall than Marie Antoinette. If Jacques should ever get into power again. Meantime, the Marshal has crowded every alley-way with soldiers, the police force are doubled within the last three weeks, and all go about armed to the teeth. As half the soldiers in Paris two months ago had wives and sweethearts in the quarter of St. Antoine, city-born men have been ordered to the provinces and the forces now guarding the metropolis are all from the country. They are a lean, hungry, spiritless set of men, but will probably prove more effective tools should the Marshal find that the result of the elections calls for a coup d'etat on his part. Persons are even to be found who prophesy that this coup d'etat is certain and will be successful, and that the exposition will be opened next summer by the Empress and her son, instead of the Marshal and his comfortable wife. Baseless, as most of these rumors undoubtedly are, they give evidence of a feverish, excited condition of the public mind, which must continue until the October elections restore confidence—or destroy it.

FRANCE.**Burial of Ex-President Thiers.**

PARIS, Sept. 8, 3 P. M.—The police cleared Place St. George and streets adjoining the church. The cortege left the place at noon in the following order: Bearers of orders and decorations worn by deceased masters of ceremonies, families of deceased Senators, ex-Deputies, members of the French Academy of Moral and Historical Sciences, other classes of institutes, and Council General for the Seine. Deputations from various councils-general and municipal councils, and deputations from Anzin and other deputations were invited by the friends of the deceased. The open hearse was drawn by six horses, on which the coffin rested, and was covered with palm branches, wreaths of flowers, immortelles, and tricolored bows and rosettes. The whole route was lined with an immense number of people notwithstanding the rain. All shops are closed and display on their shutters a placard bearing the words: "National mourning." Perfect tranquility prevails everywhere. The rain ceased at 1 o'clock.

Madame Thiers was accompanied by Madame de Digne to the funeral service in the church of Notre Dame de Lorette. M. Gambetta was cheered as he left the church after the ceremony. The deputation from Belfort was the only one which carried a banner. At 2 o'clock the cortege arrived at the Boulevard, preceded by a squad of mounted gendarmes.

darmes. The crowd everywhere respectfully uncovered as the coffin passed. Some shouts "vive la Republique" were raised at the top of the boulevard Montmartre.

DUCKTOWN AFFAIRS.

A DUCKTOWN correspondent of the Chronicle speaking of convict labor says:

The legislation is nearly all the States, especially the Southern States, in which the Democrats hold a balance of power, has of late years been such as to favor the rich man, or capitalist, and oppress the poor or laboring class. Are not all the States in which convict labor used in competition with honest labor controlled by Democrats? Ere long, if the poor but honest laborers submit, he will be brought into a worse condition than that of abject slavery. Because, as a guard against loss, slave holders were compelled to furnish slaves food to sustain life; but, not so with the laboring class when driven from their employment by the introduction of convict labor. They are forced to leave home—perhaps the land of their birth—in search of charity, because our Legislature, rather than protect the class of citizen that conduces to the wealth or the State by their industry, has seen proper to barter the welfare of a large majority of its citizens to O'Connor, Shook & Co., thereby giving them a change to accumulate a fortune by penitentiary convict labor.

To whom does the State of Tennessee belong? Is it to a few individuals? It seems to be governed in the interest of the latter. Economy is a poor excuse. The honest people of the States are willing to pay taxes to help support the penitentiary rather than bring about such a state of affairs as will wreck the hopes of the industrial class. Could not convict labor be used in making and keeping up our public roads, which, as the law now stands, and always has in the Southern States, is an imposition to the poor man, the truth of which every thinker can at once comprehend. Let them turn out in full force and elect men to office who will legislate for the benefit of our great and once proud State, and in behalf of her good citizens. Such a revolution must be brought about, or there will necessarily be found a remedy of a more potent and summary character when convicts with their striped suits are brought into mines and other public works to fill the places occupied by honest men, dependent upon their employment for sustenance for themselves and families, notwithstanding it may be urged by friends of O'Connor & Co., of favored fame or by such j. unals as the New York World, Knoxville Tribune and other like tone.

Judge Bradley, in a card to the Newark Advertiser, shows the falsity of the New York Sun's story concerning himself.

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Time Table.

East Tenn. Va. & Ga. R. R.

PASSENGER TRAIN No. 1.—West.

Leave Bristol 2:40 A. M.

Arrive at Knoxville 8:30 A. M.

Arrive at Cleveland 12:30 P. M.

Arrive at Chattanooga 1:30 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN No. 2.—East.

Leave Chattanooga 12:30 A. M.

Arrive at Cleveland 2:40 P. M.

Arrive at Knoxville 3:30 P. M.

Arrive at Bristol 4:50 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN No. 3.—West.

Leave Bristol 7:30 P. M.

Arrive at Knoxville 12:30 A. M.

Arrive at Cleveland 3:30 A. M.

Arrive at Chattanooga 4:50 A. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN No. 4.—East.

Leave Chattanooga 5:45 P. M.

Arrive at Cleveland 7:30 P. M.

Arrive at Knoxville 10:40 A. M.

Arrive at Bristol 11:40 A. M.

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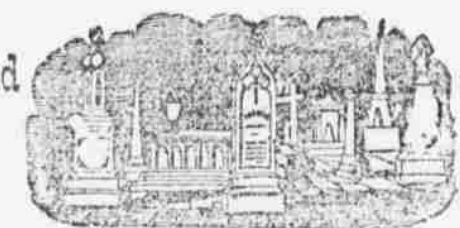
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